





## DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL

C. C. FOWNING, Editor and Proprietor.

## THE NEW ORDINANCE

One of the lessons taught by the late fire is that it is not economy nor policy to build frame buildings in the business part of town. This lesson is appreciated by those who were the heaviest losers by the conflagration. They, upon their own motion, resolved to rebuild and to use brick. They made the estimates, and counting costs, repairs by painting, insurance and other expenses incidental to frame buildings, concluded it much the cheaper, saying nothing as to the protection from fire, to build brick.

Induced not only by those who suffered by the flames recently, but by others who are interested in the protection and prosperity of the town, and the necessity for so doing, the Commissioners, by an ordinance, have established fire limits. This action may, for the present, inconvenience a few, but it is for the good of the many, and all should commend the action of those in power, who have taken steps which will add not only to the present but the future of the town.

The past growth and the permanency of the growth of Reno has caused another step to be taken by the Commissioners which will receive the approbation of all. The fire made it necessary to have certain grades established. To secure a system of grades civil engineers are now at work preparing those of all the streets between the railroad and the river. That done, doubtless the work will be extended over the whole town.

Reno is now recognized as being the most important place between Ogden and Sacramento, and will continue to hold that rank. With her strategic position, good side walks, the new brick buildings that will replace the old frame ones in the burnt district, the accession of several fine residences and the new additions to the University, her appearance will attract more than ever.

The American Derby, it is expected, will be the greatest race ever run at Chicago, with Spokane, Proctor Knott, Sorrento, Galen, Once Again, Ganymede, Blue Rock, and probably Fresno. Spokane is penalized three pounds, and in consequence Bryant professes to believe his horse can win, even against the Montana and California horses that will start. The betting on the prominent horses is now as follows: Six to 1 against Proctor Knott, 8 to 1 to Spokane, 10 to 1 to Sorrento, 15 to 1 to San Jose, Once Again, Sam Wood and Flood Tide, 20 to 1 to Come-to-Taw and French Park, 25 to 1 to Galen and Kaseon.

President Harrison is credited in diplomatic circles in Washington with quite a clever move against the abortive Haytian Commission. "When I selected Mr. Tucker," said the President, "I thought he was to be Commissioner to Hayti; but I should infer from some of the criticisms the name has provoked that my only purpose in appointing him was to make him a Commissioner to Hate."

Hyder Ali, the sire of Spokane, now the property of J. B. Haggan, was formerly owned by a Mr. Lyon, of Toronto, and although his services were peddled through three counties at a \$10 fee, there was not business enough to pay expenses.

Little No Heart is the name of a Sioux Indian at Cheyenne Agency who always wears tailor-made suits and is said to be as dandified as the Little No Brains tribe found in the larger cities.

The resignation of F. M. Stockslager, Commissioner of the General Land Office, tendered March 5th last, was accepted last Saturday by the President to take effect June 30th.

Mrs. Garfield is said to enjoy an annual income of \$21,000. Her total wealth is estimated at \$440,000, most of which came from the Cyrus W. Field fund.

Turn about is said to be fair play. Canadian forgers are flying to the United States.

## UNION SALOON.

NORTHWEST CORNER OF VIRGINIA AND SECOND STREETS, RENO.

CHAS. & CHURCH, Proprietors.  
The best quality of  
WINE, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

Five Filled and Pool Tables attached for the convenience of guests.

See Moore's Brand of Whisky a Specialty.

Call and See Us.

W. R. Chamberlain, President, W. R. Chamberlain, Vice Pres.  
Wm. Henry, Secretary, First Nat'l Bank, Treasurer.

RENO MILL & LUMBER CO.  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER,  
Wood Turnings,  
Widows, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings,  
Pickets, Shingles, Etc.

APPLE BOXES A SPECIALTY.

T. K. HYMERS,  
TRUCKEE LIVERY, FEED AND SALE  
STABLE.

Cor. Third and Second Sts., Reno, Nev.

Horses, Buggies and Saddle Horses

—TO LET—  
And Horses boarded by the Day, Week or Month  
Terms to suit the times.

We have also attached a large Hay Yard  
with good stables. Also Corral for cattle and  
wagons. SEABES TO LET.

## FIFTY-CENT COLUMN.

All classes of legitimate advertisements  
not exceeding six lines, inserted in this col-  
umn at 50 Cents per Week.

## Teachers' Examination.

Persons desiring to apply for teachers' certificates will present themselves for examination Tuesday, June 15, 1889, at the brick school house, in Reno.  
D. ALLEN,  
Superintendent of Schools, Washoe Co.  
July 4th date.

## Bids Wanted.

Charles Frisch is ready to receive bids on the clearing of his lot—tearing down the brick walls and cleaning off the bricks. Bids will be received until next Saturday evening at 6 P. M. He reserves the right to reject any and all bids. J51d

## Writing School.

The second term of Prof. Dunk's writing school will begin Thursday evening, June 6th, at High School building at 8 o'clock. All who wish to acquire good hand-writing should not fail to improve this excellent opportunity.

## House for Sale.

The house with two lots on the corner of Sixth and Stevenson streets, known as the Harrison property, for sale at a bargain. Enquire of D. O. Simmons.

## Girl Wanted.

To do general housework. Enquire at once of J51d  
F. LEVY & BRO.

## Notice.

The abstract of the Northwestern Masonic Aid Association is received and is payable at the office of B. E. Hunter on or before the 20th instant. Please bring notice when making payments.  
J51d  
B. E. Hunter.

## Please Return.

Taken from the house of I. B. Marshall during the fire a large canvas covered trunk containing wearing apparel, one bundle of clothing and a yellow tie up in a Marcellite quilt, also a bundle of clothes tied up in a sheet and a basket of dishes, all of which we know were carried across the depot. Any information in regard to the same will be thankfully received by  
MR. AND MRS. I. B. MARSHALL.

## For Sale.

Ten desirable town lots, 50x125, with water sufficient for irrigating, fronting on State St. Price, \$250 per lot. Apply to  
K. H. LINDSAY  
in office.

## For Sale.

A nice new cottage house of six rooms, in good location. Lot 10x140. For sale cheap. Enquire of  
B. E. HUNTER,  
Real Estate Agent.

## RICHARD HERZ,

RENO, NEVADA.

## WATCHES, JEWELRY,

OPTICAL GOODS.

## —PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO—

Engraving and Watch Repairing,  
STANDARD TIME TAKEN BY TRANSIT.

## CENTRAL HOTEL,

Corner Plaza and Virginia St.,  
RENO, NEVADA.

LOCATED IN THE VERY CENTER OF RENO, and most conveniently adjacent to the depot and trains of the O. P. & T. and N. & O. Railroads. This Hotel is newly built, with fine, large, airy, hard-finished rooms, and is furnished from bottom with elegant new furniture.

THE TABLE IS FIRST-CLASS,  
DAN O'KEEFE, Proprietor.

## FRESH GARDEN SEEDS

—AT—  
HODKINSON'S  
DRUG STORE,  
Virginia Street, Reno, Nevada.

## RIVERSIDE HOTEL,

(FORMERLY LAKE HOUSE)  
Reno, Nevada.  
W. R. CHAMBERLAIN, Proprietor.

I HAVE RENOVATED AND REMODELED THIS beautiful situated Hotel, on the banks of the Truckee river, and I am now prepared to furnish FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND LODGING.

Free Coach to and from all Trains.

Extending a cordial invitation to all my old friends and patrons, I am yours,  
J. S. H. W. R. CHAMBERLAIN

G. NOVACOVICH, H. J. BERRY.

BERRY & NOVACOVICH,  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,  
GREEN AND DRIED FRUITS,  
Vegetables, Hardware, Crockery, Glassware

TOBACCO, WINES, LIQUORS AND  
CIGARS.

All the novelties in Fancy Groceries. No need to send away for choice goods. Cash trade solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ESTATE OF MARTIN BARRON, DECEASED. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Martin Barron, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at her residence at the City Hotel, on North Virginia street, Reno, Nevada, or their claims will be forever barred.

Dated Reno, Nov. 25, 1888.  
MRS. JOHANNA BARRON,  
Administratrix of the Estate of Martin Barron,  
E. A. WARD, Atty.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

LOST FROM THE RANCH OF A. M. Lamb about May 6th, two red & black horses, branded "M" and "J" on the hind legs. Reward will be paid for information leading to their recovery. Leave word with A. M. Lamb or at J. O'Connell's saloon.  
Reno, May 31, 1889.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## ORDINANCE NO. 32.

[PASSED JUNE 5, 1889.]

An Ordinance Defining the Fire Limits of the Town of Reno, and Making Regulations Concerning the Erection and Use of Buildings in Said Town.

BY VIRTUE OF THE POWER CONFERRED by the laws of the State of Nevada, the Board of County Commissioners in and for Washoe county, do ordain:

SECTION 1. The fire limits of Reno shall be bounded as follows, to-wit: By a line commencing at the center of the intersection of West and Fourth streets, thence running easterly to the center of Fourth street to the center of the intersection of said street and Twining street, thence southerly with the center of said street to the Truckee river, thence westerly with the meanders of said river to a point which would be reached by the center line of West street extended southerly, thence to the place of beginning.

SEC. 2. All buildings hereafter erected within the said fire limits shall be made and constructed of brick, stone or iron, or of combinations of these materials, and every building of brick, stone or iron or of a combination of these materials, shall be newly roofed or covered, shall be constructed of side-walls or party-walls shall extend from the foundation to the top of and through the roof of the building, and shall be protected against fire, and said walls shall be so constructed as to be able to resist fire thoroughly, and every such side-wall or party-wall shall pass through the roof of the building to which it may appear in such manner as to break entirely any communication of wood whatever between such roof and the interior of the building, as used in this section, shall not include privies or water closets, providing that they are not attached to, or do not form a part of, any other structure or building used for other purposes. The covering of all roofs of buildings within the fire limits shall be made and constructed of metal or asphaltum, covered with gravel or some fire proof material existing dwelling houses which are situated not less than ten feet from any other building, such dwelling houses, so situated, may be covered with wood shingles, and all houses shall within the fire limits be so constructed as to have stairs or ladder ways leading to the attics and roofs, to be used as escape ways in case of fire.

No frame building or buildings now used as a dwelling house, within the fire limits, shall be a habitation of human beings, but shall be used for any other purpose except the same be altered to conform with the provisions of this ordinance, in no building within the town of Reno, shall any wooden beams or other timbers be placed within four inches of any floor, whether the same be a smoke, air or other floor.

SEC. 3. It shall be unlawful for any person to deposit any ashes, or refuse, or other material, or to permit or suffer the same to be deposited, or to remain in any wooden vessel, or upon the floor of any building, or in any place or receptacle, or to be carried by him or her or others in any metallic vessel within two inches of any woodwork or structure.

SEC. 4. No wooden building within the fire limits shall be altered, changed or repaired without permission in writing signed by the clerk of the Board of County Commissioners certifying that said Board has entered an order of record and change of record, but no such order shall be given to increase the size of such building, except as provided for in this order.

SEC. 5. All stairs, stairways or buildings used for public assemblies shall be kept free from camp stools, chairs, benches, sofas, or other obstructions, during any public gathering, meeting or assembly.

SEC. 6. In all buildings where there is a chimney or flue into which stovepipes enter there shall be either a double collar of metal with at least four inches of air space and holes for ventilation, or any other receiving pipe extending from the inner side of the chimney or flue and coming out flush with the outer side of the plastering.

SEC. 7. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, firm or corporation, to store or permit the storage of, or keep for sale within the town of Reno, in any larger quantity than two hundred pounds, any kerosene, petroleum or hydrocarbon liquid which shall flash or emit an inflammable vapor at a temperature below 110 degrees Fahrenheit and no person or persons, firm or corporation, shall erect or maintain any building for the storage and keeping of any gasoline, or any product of petroleum or hydrocarbon liquid within said limits.

SEC. 8. No person shall receive, keep or store or have in any place within the town of Reno, more than fifty pounds of powder, and no person shall erect or maintain any building for the storage or keeping of powder in greater quantities than fifty pounds within said limits.

SEC. 9. The provisions of this ordinance shall apply to the owners of all buildings situated within the limits prescribed in the various sections of this ordinance, the agents of said owners, the occupants of said buildings and any owner, agent, occupant or person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not more than five hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and the continuance or maintenance of such violation shall be deemed a new offense for each day on which the same is so continued or maintained, and shall be punished accordingly.

T. V. JULIEN, Clerk.  
T. K. HYMERS, Chairman.

THE CALIFORNIA  
POWDER WORKS,  
230 California Street,  
SAN FRANCISCO,

Manufacture and have constantly on hand  
SPORTING,  
MINING,  
and BLASTING  
POWDER.

A superior quality, fresh from the mills. It is being constantly received and transported into the interior, is delivered to the consumer within a few days of the time of its manufacture, and is in every way

Superior to Any Other Powder  
In the market. We have been awarded  
THREE GOLD MEDALS!

At the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE and the State Agricultural Society for the superiority of our products over all others. We call attention to our

Hercules Powder,  
Which combines all the force of other strong explosives now in use, and the lifting force of the

BEST BLASTING POWDER,  
Thus making it vastly superior to any other compound now in use.

Circular containing a full description of this powder can be obtained on application at the office of any of our agents.

JOHN F. LOHME, Sec'y.

ESPERETTE OR SANFORD,  
—And the Finest—  
Farm, Kitchen Garden and  
FLOWER SEEDS.  
—At Moderate Prices at—  
PINNIGER'S  
APOTHECARY,  
Corner Commercial Row and Virginia Street, Reno, Nevada.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

LOST FROM THE RANCH OF A. M. Lamb about May 6th, two red & black horses, branded "M" and "J" on the hind legs. Reward will be paid for information leading to their recovery. Leave word with A. M. Lamb or at J. O'Connell's saloon.  
Reno, May 31, 1889.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

## ARCHITECTS.

M. J. CURTIS,  
Architect and Builder,  
Office—Cor. First and Stevenson Streets.

## DENTISTS.

DR. M. A. GREENLAW,  
Dentist,  
Office—Powers' Building,  
Virginia St.

## BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL BAKING  
POWDER,  
Absolutely Pure.  
Royal Baking Powder Co.,  
100 Wall St., N. Y.

## ATTORNEYS.

LEONARD & LINDRAY,  
Attorneys and Counsellors  
at Law,  
Office in Sunderland's Block,  
Virginia Street.

CLARKE & JONES,  
Attorneys-at-Law,  
Office in Powers' Building,  
Virginia Street.

THOS. FITCH,  
Attorney-at-Law,  
Office in First National Bank  
Building.

## FURNITURE.

JOHN BREUNER,  
Dealer in Furniture and  
Bedding,  
604, 606 and 608 E Street,  
Sacramento.

## PHYSICIANS.

DR. H. BERGSTEN,  
Physician and Surgeon,  
Office in Sunderland's Building,  
Virginia St.

## NOTARY PUBLIC.

H. L. FISH,  
Notary Public and Con-  
veyancer,  
Office in First National Bank  
Building.

## SALOON.

UNION SALOON,  
CHAS. & CHURCH, Prop.  
Cor. Virginia and Second Sts.

H. J. THYER,  
Wholesale Dealer in Wines,  
Liquors and Cigars,  
First National Bank Building.

GEORGE BECKER,  
Proprietor of the Granite  
Saloon,  
Commercial Row.

## DRUGGISTS.

S. J. HODGKINSON,  
Dealer in Pure Drugs and  
Medicines,  
Virginia Street.

WM. PINNIGER,  
Druggist and Apothecary,  
Virginia Street.

## BLACKSMITHING.

W. J. LUKE,  
Wagonmaker and Horse-shoer,  
Corner of  
Fourth and Sierra Streets.

## GROCERIES.

BERRY & NOVACOVICH,  
Dealers in  
Staple & Fancy Groceries,  
Commercial Row.

W. O. H. MARTIN,  
Dealers in  
Groceries, St. Hardware and  
Agricultural Implements,  
Commercial Row.

LANGE & SCHMITT,  
Dealers in Groceries,  
Hardware and Stoves,  
Commercial Row.

## STABLES.

ANDREW BENSON,  
Eureka Livery, Feed and  
Sale Stable,  
Corner Fourth and Sierra Sts.

T. K. HYMERS,  
Truckee Livery, Feed and  
Sale Stable,  
Cor. Sierra and Second Sts.

## POWDER.

CALIFORNIA POWDER  
WORKS,  
Manufacturers of all kinds  
of Powder,  
230 California St., San Francisco

## HOTELS.

CENTRAL HOTEL,  
Cor. Plaza & Virginia St.  
DAN O'KEEFE, Proprietor.

RIVERSIDE HOTEL,  
Formerly Lake House,  
First National Bank and  
Lodging,  
W. R. CHAMBERLAIN, Manager.

PALACE HOTEL,  
AL WHITE, Proprietor,  
Opposite Depot.

## SURVEYORS.

E. C. MOOREHEAD,  
Civil Engineer and Sur-  
veyor,  
Elko, Nevada.

## CLOTHING.

M. NATHAN,  
Dealer in Fine Clothing,  
Virginia Street.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

L. O. O. F.  
Truckee Lodge No. 14  
meets every Wednesday at  
7:30 p. m.

R. A. M.  
Reno Chapter No. 7,  
meets the first Thursday  
in each month at 7:30 p. m.

A. O. U. W.  
Nevada Lodge No. 5,  
meets on Tuesday night.

## RESTAURANTS.

PALACE RESTAURANT  
Opposite Depot,  
J. GODFREY, Proprietor.

## PACIFIC LAND AND LOAN CO.

## WHY PAY HOUSE RENT?

When, By taking Shares in the

## Pacific Land &amp; Loan Company

—YOU CAN—

## BUILD YOUR OWN HOME

At A Cost Less Than House Rent.

## PAYABLE MONTHLY.

For Particulars Inquire of

ALLEN T. BIRD,

General Agent for Nevada and Arizona,

DEPOT HOTEL, RENO, NEV.

Agents Wanted.

THOS. BARNETT.

## SUMMER \* GOODS!

At the Old Pioneer Store

—OF—

## Thomas Barnett,

Cor. Commercial Row and Virginia St., Reno.

AN ELEGANT STOCK OF

## SUMMER CLOTHING OF ALL KINDS.

ALSO GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES,  
HATS AND CAPS, TRUNKS, VALISES, ETC.

Prices Cheaper Than Ever.

Now Is The Time For Bargains.

## JOHN SUNDERLAND.



## John Sunderland,

DEALER IN MEN'S AND BOYS'

## CLOTHING.

And Gents' Furnishing Goods.

ALL THE LATEST STYLES IN

Fine French

FLANNELS,

Beautiful Striped Designs.

The Finest Shirts ever of-

fered for sale in the town.

IMPORTED

Oxfords and Cheviots,

A Very Large Variety of Patterns. These Goods will be Very Popular for This Spring and Summer.

Silk Shirts in Stripes and Plaids,

HANDSOME COLORINGS AND DESIGNS

CUFFS, COLLARS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.

Silk and Viana Underwear.

The Finest Assortment of NECK WEAR on the Coast.

FINE  
BOOTS AND SHOES

In Ladies', Misses', and Chil-

dren's.

Men's Fine Hand-sewed

Kangaroo and French Calf.

In Every Width from A

to EE.



## DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL

PRICE OF DAILY JOURNAL,  
12% CENTS PER WEEK.

FCW AND COUNTY.

## BREVITIES.

Senator Emmitt is in from his ranch. The steam wagons have arrived at Verdi. Go to Lange & Schmitt for paints and brushes.

Judge Hawley came down from Carson last night.

Lovelock is happy because of a recent rain storm.

J. F. Carter, railroad agent at Verdi, was in Reno yesterday.

Archie Farrington came up from the Bay yesterday morning.

Jack Foxley was down from the steam wagon country yesterday.

District Attorney Torreyson, of Ormsby, came down from Carson last night.

Go to Lange & Schmitt for garden hose, lawn mowers, and ice cream freezers.

Controller Hallock and Treasurer Tully were in town yesterday to attend University exercises.

Assessor Kersey, of Ormsby, returned from the Bay yesterday morning en route home to Carson.

O. A. Jones and wife departed yesterday morning for San Francisco and other sea coast places of California to spend a couple of weeks.

John Sparks left for Montana yesterday morning. Sparks & Tinnin have made a big sale of cattle, and for the next month Sparks says he will be the busiest man in the country.

Every person using the "American Electric Belt" in Reno, have a good word to say—and all recommend it to their afflicted neighbors. Dr. L. O. Hudson, office at Plummer's residence.

The railroad company is putting up a temporary structure, 25x40, east of the Union Pacific, for office purposes, pending the decision concerning and the construction of the new depot and hotel.

The first term of Prof. Buck's writing school closed last evening. Prizes were awarded as follows: Best penmanship, ladies' class, Miss Hattie Hawley; most improvement, Miss Alice Simpson. Gent's best penmanship, Robert Fulton; most improvement, C. H. Painter. The second term will begin this evening.

The annual grand council of the tribes of the Indian nation convened at Purcell, I. T., Tuesday. The tribes represented were the Cherokees, Ottos and Missouries, Poncas, Wichitas, Shawnees, Kiowas, Chickasaws, Creeks and Caddos. The land-selling question will be widely discussed. There is then a strong probability that the natives will call at the Wieland saloon and join Cohoon in a hot lunch and some Wieland beer.

The next great international exposition will be in the United States in 1892, when the people of the Western Hemisphere will celebrate its discovery by Columbus. The liberality of the Government and the people of this country toward industrial exhibitions in London, Paris, Brussels, Barcelona and elsewhere will contribute greatly to attract the rest of the world to our Columbia Exposition in Washington in 1892. George Becker will be on deck as usual and supply visitors in this section with the good things always on hand at the Granite.

## Seg. Belcher.

At the annual meeting of the Segregated Belcher and Mines Mining Company, held in San Francisco, Wednesday, 83,482 shares were represented and the following gentlemen were elected Trustees: Thomas Anderson (President), H. M. Levy, H. H. Hart, Morris Hofflich and Herman Zedig.

E. B. Holmes was re-elected Secretary and S. L. Jones Superintendent. An indebtedness of \$20,000 was reported. The operations in the mine for the year have developed patches of ore in various localities, but nothing of any importance. An assessment of \$25,000 has been called for to meet outstanding obligations. The work of exploration will be continued from the 1,100-foot level. The Superintendent says: "The ground so far prospected on this level is favorable in character, and, taken in conjunction with the fact that there is a large area of unprospected ground, leads us to hope that with further exploration a body of ore of practical value will be uncovered."

## Advice to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

## Winters' Don Jose won the Chicago

Horseman's Stake at St. Louis Wednesday, but the amount of the purse or the money won, is not stated. If he did not win but a short bit the JOURNAL is glad to chronicle his success.

## WHAT ON EARTH

In the reason people will not, can not or do not use any difference in cheap nostrums put up by cheap John Jones or irresponsible parties at enormous profits rather than take a medicine of world wide reputation and one that is giving universal satisfaction at a fair price? No medicine in the world is giving such unparalleled satisfaction for purifying the blood as BLOOD PURIFIER. It is a medicine that every body and every bottle that does not do its work will cost you nothing.

## CROWN &amp; SHOEMAKER, Druggists.

## STATE UNIVERSITY.]

The First Commencement Exercises—The Graduates.

The McKinick Opera House yesterday afternoon held its largest audience, showing the great hold the cause of education has upon this intelligent and progressive community. The friends of the University offered additional testimonials of affection in the shape of bouquets, the footlights being covered with a perfect bed of Reno's choicest and most fragrant flowers, while suspended from the scenery above the stage were curtains of natural flowers that formed a pleasing background. The exercises commenced with music by the orchestra, after which the opening song was sung by the full Normal class of 58 scholars. This was followed by a continued recitation of Longfellow's "Birds of Killingworth," by eleven little girls of the Training School, who had been taught by Miss Werner. The little ones were Zeeda Graham, Louise Bender, Annie Sherman, Mabel Borton, Lucile Whistler, Julia Groton, Isabel Reed, Sadie Phillips, Clara Hoffman, Edna Robinson and Lottie Crocker, and all but two or three recited three verses. After this came the oration of Miss Daugherty of

"THE PRACTICAL IN EDUCATION."

And which the young lady delivered in an impressive manner. It is as follows:

In this country where the social conditions are so varying, it is but natural that the educational views held by the people should change as constantly. But, like the beautiful prairies, the change is only on the surface. Some real or imagined difficulty comes up on the intellectual horizon among the educators to a sense of their duty.

"The clouds sweep over with their shadows, and beneath, the surface rolls and fluctuates to the eye; dark hollows seem to glide along and chase the sunny ridges."

But though the appearance of the prairie may change from hour to hour, the waving grass is ever the same. So, also, is our fundamental idea in education.

By America the followers of Froebel looked for the field of their richest harvest, and the new education has been implanted in our soil with strong depths.

It is a full development of the free, rich soil of America, where no absorbing weeds have ever been grown, and no vital elements have ever been wasted.

Froebel, in his efforts, was compelled to struggle against jealous aristocrats, against a government that feared loss of power from his success, against pettifogged self-sufficient teachers, against the indifference of the masses themselves. Not so among us. The new education is here, and here to stay. It cannot be uprooted. To try it would be to meet the fate of Thor, when trying conclusions with the giants, was hidden in a cat from the ground. He stooped, grasped the cat and worked with all his might to raise it. But when he lifted the more the cat stretched, and the firmer it held upon the ground. Thor stood erect and yet the creature clung with its claws to the earth. And had Thor been one of the giants he could never have disengaged it. So the very attempt to uproot the new education would serve only to increase its tenacity upon our land. Our Government bases upon our land the enlightenment of the people. We have no aristocracy to feel jealous of an inferior class; our teachers are eager for progress; our people take a deep interest in educational matters.

America, with all her faults, bids fair to prove the prophetic words, "Time is the noblest of all the arts." Her freemen, her democrats, her precursors, her charms cannot be wondered at, when we think of her youth and her wonderful vitality. But beneath all these outward appearances, these "airy undulations" and "rounded billows," there is a vast substratum of prairie soil; and beneath her ever outwardly changing educational views, the enlightenment of the people in Nature's truth is the prime object.

This country is yet, as it has ever been, the haven of all people. Under its broad canopy of rest and peace, they have come to seek a living. It is not surprising, therefore, that the popular craze should be for the practical in education.

In considering the subject there are two principal points:

First, in what should a practical education consist?

Second, the value of a practical education.

If we define practical education as a means for earning a living, perhaps special education in any one line would do; but if practical education be defined as that which is capable of being turned to account in the highest degree of general education before the special is eminently practical, inasmuch as it broadens and heightens a man's possibilities. Psychology throws this light on the problem as it proves that the higher powers of the intellect are not brought into prominent use before the age of sixteen or eighteen. To this point at least, it simply has the power to be no gained, general education should be pursued. The educated person may apply his knowledge of various subjects in many ways, but most important of all he may direct his power to the gaining of knowledge in practical fields. The real progress of the individual is dependent upon soul activity. We prize the thoughts of others, but we prize our own thoughts to think more. This power is certainly nourished by general education. Soul activity finds expression in numerous practical ways. For its development man has more resources, and thereby is not compelled to seek one means of support. He can do better what he has to do, and is not dependent upon one set of conditions. It is unfortunate that practical education has been narrowed down by some, to the meaning of work with the hands—mere manual labor. Practical education simply includes that, and does not consist of it wholly. We need men to build our houses, but before they can do the building an architect must plan the work. It is not so much work with the hands as intelligent direction or planning power that is needed, and this is largely derived from general education.

After general education, special education fitting for the life work may be pursued. But there should be no haste to enter a trade. Life is long enough to accomplish much without entirely foregoing some preparation for its grave duties.

The most important demand now being made in the name of practical education is for manual training. This should not be construed as meaning that our schools are to be turned into workshops and kitchens. The little tots that come to the kindergarten are not to commence true training for carpenters or malleable-of-work. Manual training is not to substitute intellectual training. It is to supplement it.

Manual training cultivates in a high degree the expressive powers, besides being valuable as a means of physical culture. And practical results from experimental schools prove that it is exceedingly important as a means of moral culture. The downward of some of the great nations on the earth may be traced, in part, to the absence of manual training. The Greeks and Romans, with all their high intellec-

tual development, thought labor degrading. Hence, hand in hand with their mental culture went human slavery. The American, as a nation of freemen, must lift manual training from this slave condition, as they have lifted the slaves. By working in clay, wood, and iron, the material world is constantly kept in mind, and exalted ideas of labor are gained. We must serve as well as be served. The equality between the individuals of a free nation is preserved.

Manual training also develops the inventive powers. While America, with no such training, exceeds all other countries in inventions and mechanical excellence, with it—what limit to her possibilities?

The value of a practical education can be seen at a glance. It enables a man to go out into the world, take his place among other men, and be of active service. Some will say that it dwells the powers, but we have seen that it develops them. They will say, again, that it implies drudgery, and we should not seek drudgery when we may obtain culture. It is better to be a mountain lake than a mill-pond; better to be educated for the ideal than for the real. But who ever realizes his ideal? Then let us idealize our real.

The mill-pond, though it be a drudge, has its waters from heaven and its gleam from its sun, and can hold the stars in its bosom as well as the lake which has no currents to keep it fresh and pure.

Now the question arises. How can we idealize our real? How can we keep the ideal body from ruling too much over the immortal spirit? Must we forego all culture because we must be drudges? Let us answer with Mr. Gannett, who gives so much inspiration on this subject, "No."

Culture implies college, but a college is not always on our program. Culture implies leisure, elegance, a pocket-book. These are the things that we are to gain culture? Through the actual drudgery which cannot be escaped. Through the incessant go, go, from morning till night come the indispensable of character. Through the doing of one thing again and again come culture. Like geometry there is no royal road to it. Thus the rich and poor alike gain practical security, accuracy, perseverance, self-denial and all the fundamentals that underlie success.

We get them somewhat as the fields and valleys get their grass. Whence is it that the lines of river, and meadow, and hill, and lake, and shore conspire to day to make the landscape beautiful? Only by long chiselings and steady pressures, by sowing of seed, by centuries of storm and sun. These rounded hills, and scooped the valley-curves, and mellowed the soil for meadow grace. There was little grace in the operation, had we been there to watch. It was drudgery all over the land. Mother Nature was down on her knees doing her early scrubbing-work. That was yesterday; it is today the laughing landscape. Now what is true of the earth, is true of each man and woman on the earth. "The result of Mother Nature's work shows her to be an artist, and though a drudge, a cultured drudge. It shows us that with all our drudgery, we, too, can be artists. "If but a raindrop in a shower, each can, at least, be a perfect leaf, or a least perfect leaf." Then let us praise a practical education, which seems to lead us only to drudgery, and lift up our voices in a benediction to this very drudgery, the secret of all success. "Blessed be drudgery."

The military drill by 16 boys and girls of the Training Class, conducted by Mr. Van Dezer, was an evidence of the military spirit now prevalent in Reno, and was a very successful imitation of the maneuvers of their elders in Commanderies. Cadets, Co. C, Uniform Rank, Patriarch Militant, etc. Those who took part were Chas. Bishop, Amell Sherman, Richard Stoddard, Mable Borton, R. McGill, Louise Bender, Willie Stewart, Sadie Phillips, John Fulton, Zeeda Graham, Carl Stoddard, Lucile Whistler, W. Blum, Isabel Reed, Job Taylor, Julia Groton. As they made the various evolutions, the boys with their wooden guns and the girls carrying flags, they excited the martial spirit of the spectators, who gave round after round of applause.

"GIVE THE LITTLE FOLKS A CHANCE."

Was the oration of Miss Werner, of Empire, one of the graduates, which will appear in full to-morrow.

The Normal Department then sang "Song of the Kitchens" and "The Bumble Bee," the latter an especially sweet one.

Mr. Van Dezer, of Elko, the only young gentleman graduate, took "Education as an Element of National Growth" for his text, and spoke well.

After this oration Miss Sherman's Training School class came on the stage and sang "March Song," "Daisy Nurses" and "The Village Dance," accompanying the words with cunning movements of the body in such a cute manner as to elicit frequent applause.

The young ladies of the Normal Department next gave an exhibition in calisthenics, representing drill and a story in gesture, which was as graceful and remarkable a feat in calisthenics as was ever seen in Reno. The young ladies who took part were Mable Lane, Lizzie Savage, Frances Frey, Mattie Snow, Jessie Ford, Lena Joy, Mary Clow, Addie Morton, Mary Donahoe, Katie Kinney, Helen Shelby, Kattie Linn, Bertha Harshbarger, Clara Shaw, Lillie Pierce, Mollie Applegate, Lottie Shaber, Lizzie Linn, Clara Litch, Edna Wallace, Ferns Lemmons, Hattie Rhodes, Annie Olcott, and Blanche Althorpe.

The oration, "A Little Child Shall Lead Them," by Miss Sherman, was delivered in a clear and distinct voice, and with a self-possession equal to a Tom Fitch.

The rendering of the Declaration of Independence by Miss Daugherty's class of the Training School, composed of boys representing the thirteen original Colonies, all arranged in costume appropriate to the men and times of 1776, was a perfect gem, and recited in a correct and spirited style.

The boys were Will Stewart, Geo. Shaber, John Fulton, Carl Stoddard, Newton Evans, Irvine Ross, Job Taylor, Justice Taylor, Walter Blum, Chas. Bishop, Richard Stoddard, John Bristol and Rollin Magill.

The Normal Class song of '89 and a parting song by the Normal Department, both of them feelingly and sweetly sung, concluded the first part of the exercises, when the curtain dropped to permit of the preparation necessary for the presentation of the diplomas, and when it was rung up the Faculty of the University, Governor Stevenson, Regent Fish and the graduates were seated in a semi-circle, and Regent Fish advanced and delivered the following address:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: One week ago to-day we were here assembled in commemorative service for the patriot dead. With measured tread and muffled drum we had passed out to the hillside and the valley, and upon the resting place of our departed had served their country we deposited leaf and blossom in a grateful remembrance. Gallant deeds performed in a glorious cause. Our citizen soldiers were intelligent, thinking men, who risked their lives not lightly, but went forth firm and determined in defence of freedom and nationality.

In true appreciation of their unselfish service, let us foster and maintain the institutions they fought to save. The safety of the Republic rests in the intelligence and patriotism of the people, acquired and perpetuated in the education of each successive generation. In our free educational institutions are inculcated those ideas and principles which elevate and adorn the mind and lay deep foundations of liberty and justice, against which all the forces of ignorance and superstition shall beat in vain.

In the absence of our worthy President of the University, it becomes my duty to present, on behalf of the Board of Regents and the Faculty, diplomas in the business and normal departments to those students who, by continued service and advancement, seem entitled to recognition. In consideration of the fact that these are the first graduating exercises in any department, it would seem a proper time and place to review, very briefly, some passages in the history of our State Constitution wisely directed the establishment of a State University, and authorized the Legislature to establish normal schools, and different grades of schools from the primary to the university. For several sessions our legislators were engaged in more pressing matters, but in 1878 a law was enacted establishing the University and locating it at the town of Elko.

This selection of the location proved unfortunate; the students attending were few; the interest elicited was slight; the institution languished, and after long years of comparative failure a change seemed unavoidable. At the twelfth session of the Legislature, in 1884, a law was enacted removing the University to Reno, and Hon. L. W. Getchell, J. H. Rand and H. G. Shaw were elected Regents, who removed the furniture and apparatus, purchased the present grounds and caused to be erected the present building, completing the first floor only. In 1886 instruction was resumed at the University under the able supervision of A. H. Willis. At the thirteenth session of the Legislature Hon. C. C. Stevenson, John M. Dornier and W. C. Dovey were elected Regents, who, being State officers with duties to perform as such and being residents remote from the University, were unable to give it that attention which they earnestly desired. They, however, purchased the building, purchased additional territory, entirely reorganized the faculty, and the Government having established an Agricultural Experiment Station, it was located at the grounds and the soil placed at its service. At the same session of the Legislature the advocates of the State Normal School, with the able support of the Hon. Wm. M. Stewart and others, succeeded in establishing a normal department at the University. The most active opponents of this measure were friends of the University, who seemed to fear that it would undermine University principles. But, in present, their fears would seem to have been groundless, and it is generally conceded that its usefulness or its dignity. At the last general election the people for the first time elected the Board of Regents, consisting of Hon. T. H. Wells, E. T. George and H. L. Fish. Judge Wells having been appointed to the University position resigned and Hon. Tremor Coffin was appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. Coffin is with us in the spirit but has thus far, on account of bodily infirmities, been unable to meet with us. During his brief authority, the Board has made extensive improvements on the grounds; has appointed specialists at the station, and has been an additional building in course of completion. During the present year one hundred and forty-three students have been enrolled; general harmony has prevailed; and now at the close of the school year we are happily met in department graduation. Of course it is understood that we are not at the present time issuing diplomas for a complete University course, and may not do so for years to come. It is also understood that the children of the "model class" are not enrolled students of the University—although we must say that more bright, intellectual, promising youths cannot be found anywhere or at any time. As the pencil, the square and the saw are placed in the department of mechanical arts; as the seed, the spade and the plough are placed with the department of agriculture; so is the "model class" a soulful, living implement, placed with the normal department; that its students, in training and in teaching, may acquire that confidence, that experience in the study of methods and in the study of human nature, that may qualify them, successfully, to teach.

In looking over the register we are led to inquire why are so few students enrolled in the department of agriculture? Are there no laurels to be won, or fortunes to be made in this direction? Shall this avocation of the fathers find no favor with the sons of the present? We fear the tendency of the present is too nature's true nobility, crowded population and indoor pursuits. Are these most desirable in this great land of ours? The prosperity of a nation is in the proportion of its producers to the aggregate population. Who are to be the producers of the future. The independent farmers should be the noblest of men. Health and vitality follow sunlight and outdoor pursuits, as certainly as the magnet turns to the pole. "The soul is the noblest gift of a Divine Providence to mankind. The sea is not placed under our dominion. We cannot freshen it nor increase its saltness. We cannot raise nor diminish its billows. The bodies of water deluge us with rain, oppress us with hail and drown us with inundations. The air is given us, but we cannot change its constitution nor its currents." "The wind bloweth where it listeth." The air rushes in storms; prepares the tempest and lights up the volcano. But the soil we make our own. The earth ever kind and indulgent, is found subservient to our wishes. She never refuses her accustomed yield, but returns with interest every good committed to her care. She spreads the path of man with flowers and herbs, and the path of the noblest of men with plenty. No wonder the ancient Greeks wrote his most interesting verses in celebration of agriculture. As we inhale the breath of

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Our Government is impressed with the importance of agriculture in the national economy. Its repeated bequests are to agricultural colleges and experiment stations. Now that these are under one management, we trust the student will find as fair remuneration for labor in nature's agricultural laboratory, as in any other pursuit in life. We live in an age of wonderful discovery, invention and advancement. This western world is rushing with rapid strides to the front in science and power. With steam and electricity in double harness we may almost annihilate time and space. "Westward the star of Empire is still trending. The great valley and immense plains of the West is filling with population. The old has become new. "The desert is made to blossom as the rose," and "The crooked paths are made straight." Only twenty-two years ago this very spot was a silent wilderness, where the hermit owl blinked at the bright moon reflected in the clear waters of the Truckee, and the eagle looked down upon it from its eyrie undisturbed. How magical the change wrought by the hand of man. The russet hue of the sage is changed to emerald clover; the desert wastes to fruitful fields and happy homes; the hum of the busy town is around us; the tall spires rise toward heaven indicative of morality and civilization; long lines of steel reach out from ocean and bind us in close contact with Occident and Orient alike. Neither science nor learning are lingering far behind. Standing upon the highway of nations, we feel the pulsations of national life as vital currents flow from centre to circumference. We, too, would fain keep true step with the advancing hosts of the new world. To this end we maintain free institutions of learning, and endeavor to inspire the most humble with a love of knowledge, an appreciation of art and a desire to emulate all that is good and true. In no other way can we raise the standard of intellectual development, resulting in independence of thought, freedom of purpose and nobleness of character. If we applied to the echo, wild bursts of speed and phenomenal endurance; if we encore feats of agility and exhibitions of strength in the modern Hercules; if we sing praises to him who has performed acts of bravery and heroism, may we not offer expressions of sympathy with our own who study and toil? Surely, in accordance with usage, we may offer some modest token in appreciation of honest merit in the hope that it will stimulate renewed exertion, and incite a laudable ambition to excel in the highest degree.

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## Sold His Wool.

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